The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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A man of integrity will never listen to any reason against conscience.—Homer.

WHOLE NO. 936. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1929. FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 19, NO. 1.

OUR TRADE UNIONISM FITS INTO AMERICAN IDEAL

The historic opposition to trade unionism takes new form as old methods are exposed.

This opposition can be expected because trade unionism rejects man's control of man.

The crude opposition of by-gone days —Pinkerton detectives, militia and regimented armies of strikebreakers—has been replaced by cunning and stealth.

Our present-day opponents have discovered that the most effective way to control workers is to control their mind.

Hence there is purpose in the employers' vast propaganda machine that is maintained to defend the anti-union shop, the labor injunction, the company "union," the "yellow dog," employes' ownership of a few shares of stock, $1,000 free (?) life insurance, "profit" sharing, welfare plans and other forms of paternalism.

The professions of deep love "for the poor workingman," expressed by feudalistic employers and their allies has replaced the old cry, "I run my business."

There is purpose, also, in the present-day activity of professional liberals and workers' "educators" who would direct the trade union movement.

This element can not be reconciled to labor's independence in shaping its own policies and refusing to sit, wonder-eyed, before those who impudently insist on the right to control and direct.

The professional liberal points to Europe as his guide and thus confesses an ignorance of the American ideal.

In Europe the state is the sovereign power, whether it be expressed by dictator, king or parliament. In America the individual citizen is sovereign and he adopts a constitution to limit the powers of his political agents.

In Europe various classes, including labor, strive to capture the government. The successful class will be sovereign. In America sovereignty remains with the individual, regardless of party successes.

The European ideal makes closely-knit parties not only possible but necessary. The American has little faith in parties because he does not surrender his sovereignty. He depends on education to form public opinion that is the basis of our law.

The professional liberal and those who would "educate" the worker to the European ideal do not know the philosophy of their own country.

They do not realize that the American trade union movement fits into the American ideal just as European trade unions fit into the ideals of their respective countries.

They pose as "radicals," when in fact they are century-old conservatives. The trade union movement is miles ahead of them but they would have us believe that loose talk and table pounding can conceal their reactionary views.

To further their cause the professional liberal and "educator" attack trade union officials in the silly belief that they are responsible for American unionists holding to the American ideal. In this attack they are encouraged by the cunning anti-union employer who will support any movement that is based on the Roman maxim, "Divide and conquer."

There is nothing new—except the method—in present-day opposition to organized labor.

The American trade unionist, a sovereign equal to all other men, and determined to work out his own problems, is inconceivable to the professional liberal. To him "progressive" trade unionism is another way of saying: "Let me direct your movement."

Company 'Union' Doesn't Fool; Scheme Is Vicious, Says Green

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 16.—Workers understand the purpose of the company "union," and employers are mistaken when they believe this program will satisfy employes, said William Green, president A. F. of L., in an address to Vassar College students.

"Through the company 'union' employers dominate employes and set wages and working conditions," said Mr. Green. "This policy is socially wrong, industrially unsound, irritating in operation and paternalistic in character. It will ultimately lead to serious conflict between employers and employes."

The "yellow dog" contract causes resentment among workers who are forced to sign this one-sided contract to secure employment, said the A. F. of L. executive.

Discrimination against 45-year-old workers is another problem that must be solved, said Mr. Green.

"These inspire strife which, in the last analysis, affect interest and public welfare. We ought to achieve success in the pursuit of industrial peace and co-operation. We can realize this objective if justice and fair dealing characterize the conduct of those connected with industry.

"The record reveals that labor has been compelled to sacrifice and fight for the realization of elemental rights. It is militant by nature and training. Its course has been characterized by courage and conviction. It will cooperate with employers if given opportunity. If denied rights it will assert itself in demanding recognition of these rights.

"Though no one can accurately foretell future tendencies in the relations of capital and labor, we can determine the causes which, if they continue to exist, will be so irritating as to bring about industrial warfare and social upheaval."

Man, Not Machine, Is Important; Church Will Take High Ground

Washington, March 16.—The machine must not be used to degrade workers; real civilization consists of the moral elevation of man instead of mechanical perfections to which the human element is subordinate; the workers' purchasing power must increase in proportion to his producing capacity.

The above declarations will feature a statement on industrial problems by the Ecumenical Council of the Roman Catholic Church, which will be held in Rome, next year, according to Carroll Binder in a copyright radio message from the Italian city to the Evening Star of this city.

The council will be the first since 1870 and will include several thousand bishops and theologians who will spend several months revising the teaching of that church in the light of modern experience and contemporary problems.

Mr. Binder quotes an unnamed church authority: "Efficiency and economy must not be obtained at the cost of degradation of the standard of living. In other words, the church demands that the purchasing power of the worker increase as his productivity increases and that industry provide employment for workers displaced by mechanical improvements.

"The church considers that rationalization (known as stabilization in America) must be applied to an international problems and world economy in the way of trusts, cartels and holding companies and other facilitates. While the trust is conceded to be useful, economically, it is considered potentially damaging to the collective interests of mankind. Catholic doctrine, therefore, neither favors nor condemns these forms of capitalism, devoting its attention to the spirit dominating them.

This church authority is further quoted by Mr. Bender: "Between Catholic morality and modern science and production there is the same relation as between ethics and conduct. The church holds that if this relationship is forgotten and life is organized on the idea of production only, there will be solely economic progress motivated by nervous tension instead of the creative forces of mankind. According to Catholics, real civilization consists of the moral elevation of man instead of mechanical perfections to which the human element is subordinate."

MIDDLE-AGED LABOR IS "WASTE" PROBLEM

Washington, March 16.—Our so-called "industrial efficiency" is inefficient as long as it throws middle-aged men on the scrap heap, declared John L. Lewis, international treasurer Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.

"To eliminate all waste in material things and throw away the productive capacity of hundreds of thousands of middle-aged workmen is the antithesis of scientific methods in industry," said Mr. Frey.

"In many respects the semi-skilled and skilled worker is more valuable at middle age than at any other period of his life. What may be lost in muscular resiliency is more than made up by knowledge and skill. Scientifically trained minds who have done so much to eliminate waste in production cannot escape their responsibility if they fail to call attention to the greatest waste of all—elimination of middle-aged workers.

"If industry, to function efficiently, must eliminate these workers industry will be unable to escape the demand which will be made upon it to help solve the problem of what will be done with the middle-aged worker who is unable to secure employment.

"In some savage countries we are told that when members of the tribe were too old to hunt, their relatives send them on their way to Paradise. This method will not be permitted in civilized countries. Industries which began by emptying orphan asylums so that children could have an opportunity to earn an "honest living" are now scientists of the opinion that middle-aged men must be eliminated. They must go before the latter can be the 'fortunes' they have saved while employed in our prosperous American industries."

OLD-AGE PENSIONS MAY BE CHALLENGED

Quebec, March 16.—Premier Taschereau in the provincial legislature declared the legality of the old-age pension act, recently passed by the Dominion parliament.

The law provides that in the event a province adopts the old-age system, one-half of the cost will be contributed by the Dominion government. The lawyers insist that where a province has not adopted the pension system it is compelled to bear its share of the Dominion cost. This, it is claimed, is in line with the Canadian constitution, known as the British North America act.

FEWER WORKERS; MORE OUTPUT

The Federal Census shows that 30,000 fewer persons worked for wages in manufacture in 1927 than in 1925. At the same time the increase in the value added by manufacture was eight times the wage increase. In other words, the remaining workers received but 12 per cent of the increased productivity.

How can the additional commodities be consumed when the purchasing power is destroyed? Labor's first step would be shorter hours and higher wages.

The problem of the labor-displacing machine and synthetic processes is yet in its infancy. The inventor and scientist have barely started on the road to the new industrial revolution.

The French aristocrats solved their problem by the cry, "After us the deluge," but this is no answer in the twentieth century.

JAP ISSUE AGAIN LOOMS

Reopening of the Japanese issue is indicated by the quiet activity of those who insist that that nation be placed on the quota list of the immigration law.

Influential churchmen have been swept into the Jap cause by sentiment and appeals to international brotherhood.

Under the law immigrants ineligible to citizenship are debarred. Yellow races are thus excluded from the quota list.

If it were possible for Congress to admit Japanese this would be a discrimination against Chinese, Koreans, Hindus and other Orientals.

The Japanese are not discriminated against. The exclusion policy complained of is applied to unassimilable races. No Asiatic nation has protested against this exclusion, as international law acknowledges that every nation has the right to say who shall be admitted to their country.

CHILD LIFE ON FARM IS DRAB; HARD WORK COMMON RULE

Washington, March 16.—Life on the farm for children is not a joyful communion with nature, according to a compilation of studies made by the United States Children's Bureau. The studies, made in rural districts where the bureau reports, runs well over 500,000. While the benefits of being close to land is not denied, these benefits are offset, in thousands of cases, by long hours of monotonous labor, strain on the growing bodies and serious interruptions of schooling.

"In many a country district," the report says, "the school attendance law is never enforced.

"Many country children are lucky if they attend up to 5 school at all. The 1920 census tells us that 1,058,666 country children living in communities with a population up to 2,500 were not in school. These children represented 12 per cent of the children of these ages in the communities, or relatively twice as many as the number of city children of the same ages not in school.

"Farm work is largely to blame for the country child's inequality of opportunity, not only because it interferes with school attendance but because it also robs children even the shorter school term in the rural districts. The average rural school term in 1924 was nearly seven months shorter than the average city term."

More than two-thirds of the farm children in North Dakota, the survey showed, were absent from school because of farm work. In the Colorado beet-growing districts the boys and one-third of the girls were absent, due to work, between three and four school weeks. Children often work surprisingly long hours in the fields, the survey reveals.

The theory that farm work in itself is a "valuable training" is rejected by the survey. Most of the work that farm children do "is not educative in any sense," it is stated.

VENERABLE JURIST BREAKS AGE RECORD

Washington, March 16.—Associate Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes—oldest man ever to sit on the United States Supreme Court—observed his eighty-eighth birthday in his usual manner—studying the briefs of cases that were piled on his desk.

Justice Holmes refuses to take advantage of the federal law which retires judges at 70 if they are appointed by President Roosevelt in 1902. He is alert to economic changes and insists that the Constitution be interpreted in the light of present-day conditions.

He and Justice Brandeis are known as "dissenters" in the nation's highest court.

In the notable Duplex case, these jurists, together with Justice Clarke, made this observation on government by judges:

"It is conceded that, although the strike of the workmen in plaintiff's factory injured its business, the strike was not an actionable wrong; because the obvious self-interest of the strikers constituted a justification.

"All rights are derived from the purposes of the society in which they exist; above all rights rises duty to community. The conflicts developed in industry may be such that those engaged in it can not continue their struggle without danger to the community. But it is not for judges to determine whether such conditions exist, nor is it their function to fix the limits of permissible contest and to declare the duties which the new situation demands."

PRINTERS' LOCKOUT IN ALBANY IS ENDED

Albany, N. Y., March 16.—Newspaper members of Albany Typographical Union, locked out since November 23, reached an agreement with the Knickerbocker Press and the Evening News.

The settlement is similar to the Times-Union adjustment made the previous week. No person employed on the three newspapers during the conflict is retained and the locked-out printers return to their former positions in regular priority standing.

The three-year contract provides for wage increases and the arbitration clause exempts laws of the local and the international unions.

More than 300 printers were involved in the lock-out, and not one of them deserted during the 15 weeks. The establishment of peace finds them in better shape, as the daily paper they started during the lock-out will be continued by private parties.

COAL OWNERS' THUGS UNDER POPULAR FIRE

Harrisburg, Pa., March 16.—The murder of a miner by Coal and Iron Police in this State has aroused public opinion against these legalized thugs. Organized labor has repeatedly called attention to the wrongs inflicted on workers by this private army, but the death of John Barcoski was necessary to stir the public.

The temper of the people indicate that no half-way measure will suffice and that provision must be made to check gunmen who enlist in this army and to also provide quick punishment for them when they run amuck, as they did in the Barcoski killing.

POLITICAL JOB FAILS TO INTEREST WORKERS

San Juan, Porto Rico, March 16.—A solution of Porto Rico's economic ills is more important than how the governor secures his position, declares organized labor.

Popular election of the governor of Porto Rico, rather than the present plan of appointment by the president of the United States, is being urged by politicians. The Porto Rico legislature requested President Hoover to favor this course.

The resolution was opposed by Senator Santiago Iglesias and other members of the labor group, who failed to secure an amendment to substitute the economic interests of the island for the political aims of the majority.

The minority will remind President Hoover that they represent more than one-half of the people, that Porto Rico's interests are wholly economic and that labor refuses to accept grievances of the people by discussing how the governor shall be placed in office.

The workers attack the exportation of profits by absentee landlords who are draining the island through their refusal to pay taxes. Large trusts ignore the Porto Rico constitution which limits land holdings in an effort to encourage agriculture.

UNION DRIVE STARTS IN NORTHWEST STATE

Seattle, March 16.—"The workers can be united," declared delegates to a trade union conference that launched a state-wide organization campaign.

Local central bodies will appoint committees to aid the general committee. National and international unions will be requested to assign organizers to aid, but the importance of individual work by every member will be emphasized. Mass meetings will be held, the general press and the radio will be used and educational literature circulated.

Lists of craftsmen will be secured and "stay-at" registration lists in smaller localities and in the larger communities these lists will be secured from mailing bureaus at a nominal cost.

Enthusiasm marked the conference. A feature of the gathering was the determination to forget past differences and mistakes.

EXTRA SESSION CALLED; TWO ISSUES PROMINENT

Washington, March 16.—President Hoover called an extra session of Congress, to convene Monday, April 15.

Consideration of two issues—farm relief and tariff revision—are specified as the purpose of the session, but the lawmakers may decide to take up other problems.

The extra session will consist of members elected last November. These would not take office until the first Monday in December if a special session were not called.

TAXPAYERS' MONEY USED BY UNION FOES

Los Angeles, March 16.—The Chamber of Commerce is using city appropriations to advertise the anti-union plan these employers persist in calling "open" shop.

The city's money is supposed to aid in calling attention to Los Angeles as a manufacturing and residential city.

IDLENESS IN YONKERS; TOO MUCH PRODUCTION

Yonkers, N. Y., March 16.—The collapse of the carpet-making industry in this city has increased unemployment and the City Charity Commissioner has asked for additional investigators to take charge of the many cases. These carpet factories are the largest in the world.

"The workers, through automatic machinery and increased efficiency, have increased production to such a point that manufacturers are finding it difficult to distribute the additional commodities," says The Workman, official newspaper of the Westchester County trade unions.

"In other words, the increased efficiency of the worker, which should make him more prosperous, is reversed in its operation and puts him out of employment."

FREE TEXT-BOOK BILL LOST

Salem, Ore., March 16.—Labor lost its fight for free text books in the closing hours of the state legislature.

LABOR'S RADIO SHOVED OFF AIR; WORKERS TO URGE EQUAL RIGHTS

Washington, March 16.—Edward N. Nockels, secretary Chicago Federation of Labor and manager of organized labor's broadcasting station in that city, has been in Washington arranging for a conference of trade union representatives and the Federal Radio Commission on Tuesday, April 16, to secure an unlimited time channel for local stations. More than 100 officials of national and international unions, state, city and local bodies will be present.

On Monday, April 15, at 2 p. m., the unionists will hold a preliminary meeting at A. F. of L. headquarters, when Hope Thompson, Chicago attorney, will discuss the question.

"Organized labor is awake to the importance of securing an unlimited time channel," said Secretary Nockels. "The radio as an educational factor, is yet in what might be termed an experimental stage. The workers and farmers are entitled to at least one channel. There are only 90 unlimited channels of 770 kilocycles. Vested interests and corporations control these and labor is crowded off the air in the evening, the only time when workers and farmers can listen in.

"This question affects every wage earner and every farmer. If these millions of our population are denied an opportunity to present their case to the public, the monopolization of the sources of information will become a fact and vested interests will be more solidly entrenched.

"To state this problem should be sufficient to impress its importance on every citizen who believes in free discussion and unhampered presentation of facts."

Nation's Boasted Prosperity Is Not General

Washington, March 16.—In a statement entitled "Whither Are We Drifting?" Senator Nye of North Dakota refutes the claim that we are in an era of nation-wide prosperity.

He states that 64 per cent of those employed in mining and manufacturing have annual incomes of less than $750 and almost one-third have incomes of less than $500. Thirty per cent of the families keep boarders and lodgers and in one of our large cities one person out of every 12 is buried in a pauper's grave or turned over to medical fraternities for dissection.

"The most eminent authority on the rapid growth of tenant farming," said Senator Nye. "In 1880 about 25 per cent of our farms were operated under the tenant system. Today, in many of the States, it has passed the 50 per cent mark of 60 per cent.

"Over 60 per cent of those who work in manufacturing and mining industries live in rented houses; 75 per cent of the homes are mortgaged, and out of a population of 120,000,000 only a little over 4,000,000 own homes free from incumbrance."

This distressing situation, said Senator Nye, is the direct result of granting to a favored few privileges which involve the supreme functions of government.

"Great corporate interests, by parading the dangers of paternalism and socialism, have secured franchises which belong to the people," said Senator Nye. "Is there any good reason why franchises which are for the supposed benefit of the public should not be exercised directly by the public?

"A corporation differs from a human being in that it has no natural rights, and as all of its rights are derived from statutes, it can be limited or restrained according as public welfare may require.

"Can we be credited with sincerity if we permit these artificial individuals, in the form of corporations, to enjoy unlimited liabilities without curtailing their unlimited possibilities?

"Can we consider ourselves honest when we enact laws creating Federal commissions to maintain control for the United States of all channels of interstate commerce, in the interest of all the people, and then permit the 'packing' of these commissions with men who are friendly to the trusts or under direct obligation to them?

"If we sold our political and civil birthright, which involves the power of private taxation through the natural resources of the country, for a mess of pottage known as economic development and mass production?

"Will the time ever come when corporations are so solidly entrenched that it is impossible to dislodge them, then we admit the thing created is greater than its creator."

BARBERS ORGANIZE

Indianapolis, March 16.—The Journeymen Barbers' International Union has issued charters to barbers in the following localities: Kent, Ohio; Monroe, La., and Richmond, Va.

FOE OF JUDGE ENGLISH PASSES ON IN ARKANSAS

Fayetteville, Ark., March 16.—Former Congressman Tillman died at his home here after a long illness. He served in Congress 14 years and last year decided to be a candidate for reelection.

He was one of the leaders in the investigation proceedings against Federal Judge English of Illinois who was finally forced to resign because of questionable financial transactions. Judge English came into prominence during the shop men's strike, when he issued injunctions without limit.

JOHN C. DERNELL DIES

Washington, March 16.—Officers of the Cigarmakers' International Union announce the death of John C. Dernell, former auditor of that organization, at Winter Haven, Fla.

He was well known to older trade unionists. He represented his international union at A. F. of L. conventions from 1893 to 1905, inclusive.

A. F. OF. L. TO PROBE 45-YEAR-OLD BARRIER

Washington, March 16.—Acting under instructions of the A. F. of L. Executive Council, President Green asks the various unions organized labor to aid in a nation-wide study of industry's attitude toward middle-aged workers and the effect of automatic machinery on employment.

This is the first time a study has been made of the problems that are being widely discussed.

In his letter to city central bodies, President Green says:

"We want the help of your central body. Will you please refer this request to a standing committee to secure the necessary information or will you create a committee to be responsible for making a survey of your locality and report to me the names of companies refusing to employ workers past a specific age limit (specify age). With detailed informat as will help us develop a constructive policy to meet this situation. Wherever possible send copies of regulations and proofs of enforcement of policy."

A Man Who Doesn't Fool

RADIO CENSORSHIP ASSAILED BY BECK

New York, March 16.—There is no difference between radio censorship and an attempt to muzzle the press, said Congressman James M. Beck, former Solicitor General of the United States and an authority on the development of the Federal Constitution, in an address in this city.

Censorship in any form would shackle the human mind, said Mr. Beck. "Liberty is generally achieved by great convulsive upheavals while its impairment is generally subterranean and insidious. No thief in the night moves so stealthily as oppression.

No medium of expression has the right to subvert morals or advocate treason, Mr. Beck added, but he held that existing law is ample to protect the public from these evils.

"Without the free transmission of thought, popular government would be impossible," he said.

SPECULATORS CONTROL U. S. MONEY MARKET

New York, March 16.—The Federal Reserve System, a government unit, has lost control of the money market, which is now in the hands of Wall Street speculators.

This statement was not made by a "wild-eyed radical," but by Paul M. Warburg, noted financier and substantial citizen.

Mr. Warburg was one of the original members of the Federal Reserve Board. The Federal Reserve system is now controlled, he says, has "machinery governing its steering apparatus too complicated to be either safe or efficient," and that the Reserve system has lost its world leadership "owing to its failure to reverse the engines promptly and effectively at the critical moment."

"The rudder then passed into the hands of Stock Exchange operators who have now for many months governed the flow of money not only in the United States but in the principal marts of the world," he added.

RADIUM HANDLERS GIVEN PROTECTION

Albany, N. Y., March 16.—Governor Roosevelt has signed the Fearon-Miller bill which extends workmen's compensation to persons injured in hospitals or laboratories by radium.

Efforts to enlarge the scope of the bill failed. The governor signed the act with the comment that it is "a toddling step in the right direction," but would bring it upon myself to veto a bill in any way, no matter how small, extending the workmen's compensation to occupational diseases," he said.

GEORGE B. BENHAM DEAD

San Francisco, March 16.—George B. Benham, former secretary of the California Federation of Labor and former president of the local Labor Council, died in this city after a short illness. He was prominent in the Union Labor Party several years ago.

POSTAL UNIONIST DIES

Boston, March 16.—Joseph D. Murphy, third vice president of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, died here. He served as a vice president of his national union since 1919.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS UNITE

Long Beach, Cal., March 16.—Milk wagon drivers organized and are affiliated to the trade union movement.

"BUSINESS MORALITY" WINS IN OIL CONTEST

Whiting, Ind., March 16.—John D. Rockefeller, jr., won his fight against Colonel Robert W. Stewart, president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. Rockefeller had 5,510,313 shares of stock against 2,956,963 shares voted by his opponent. Small stockholders were behind Stewart while concentrated money power backed Rockefeller.

The latter waged his fight on "business morality" following disclosures in connection with the Continental Trading Company of Canada, a dummy concern which, it is charged, was organized for an illegitimate purpose.

The company bought 1,000,000 barrels of crude oil for $1.25 per barrel and sold it to the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and Pennsylvania of the Interior Fall in connection with the Teapot Dome transfer to Harry Sinclair and associates. Stewart received $759,000 in Liberty Bonds as his share. When examined by a Senate committee he gave the interest on the bonds, but later admitted he received the bonds. He was indicted for perjury but escaped conviction.

John D. Rockefeller, jr., called on Stewart to resign and on refusal both sides began a campaign to secure proxies of stockholders for the annual meeting in this city.

Rockefeller's morality campaign was handled by Ivy Lee, press agent and propagandist for large corporations.

LONG SAFETY FIGHT WON BY RAIL LABOR

Washington, March 16.—Railroads lost another fight against safety for employes when the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered that locomotives be equipped with mechanical-operated devices.

The cost of installation is $125, against a cost of $15 for man-operated firedoors. The railroads acknowledged that the automatic device would promote safety, but pleaded that they can not finance the commission said the order would delay other safety measures. The mechanical engineer of a large railroad system told the commission that the automatic firedoor was responsible for a saving of 5 per cent in fuel, the average fuel expense of a locomotive is $6,500 annually. Accepting the 5 per cent saving claim, the commission said the cost of a new firedoor would be returned in less than one year.

The commission stated that the five major railroad systems that have done less in applying mechanically-operated firedoors are among the most prosperous roads in the United States."

VICIOUS PRESS LAW MAY BE REPEALED

St. Paul, Minn., March 16.—Representative Ralph H. Davis is urging the State Legislature to repeal the act which permits a judge to suppress a newspaper or other periodical by the injunction process.

The authors of the law are a group of politicians who were attacked by a Minneapolis paper. The newspaper was silenced by an equity order, and this action was sustained by the State Supreme Court. The question is now before the United States Supreme Court.

The law gives absolute power to any injunction judge who can wreck a newspaper by simply claiming in his petition prepared by an individual or group who object to publicity.